(XXXII YEAR.) THE (N° 1630.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1777.

A copy of a letter to the right hon. lord viscount HOWE.

MY LORD,

WHATEVER error the court of Great-Britain may have fallen into in the commencement and profecution of the preſent unhappy conteſt with America, it was certainly a moſt politic ſtep to commit the conduct of this important affair to your lordſhip and the general your brother.

The name of HOWE is dear to America, and amongſt the many diſtreſſing difficulties we have to ſurmount, it is certainly no inconſiderable one to overcome the predilection we feel for your family. The exalted virtues of your heroic brother, whoſe bones are embraced by that ſoil you are now drenching with blood, often riſe in painful remembrance. We are ready to acknowledge the amicable diſpoſitions that diſtinguiſh your private character, and, whilſt we feel the ſmart of the wounds you inflict, wiſh they had been adminiſtered by another hand. We conſider you as the executioner of another's wrath, not your own; and forgive with as much ſincerity (pardon the alluſion) as the condemned wretch forgives the appointed officer who is about to torture him into another ſtate of exiſtence. The idea I have of your lordſhip's character, compels me to ſuppoſe that before you undertook this fatal taſk, your judgment was fully convinced that the inflexible rules of honour and equity, the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the ſacred rights of mankind, fully authoriſed the claims of the Britiſh court over her American ſubjects; and that a refuſal of and a reſiſtance to thoſe claims on the part of America, is and ought to be deemed *rebellion* againſt government. Under ſuch a conviction can we blame your lordſhip for aſſerting and enforcing the rights of your ſovereign? For my own part, I can lay my hand upon my heart, and with ſincerity declare, if you are ſo convinced, I blame you not. Let the ſame candour, my lord, be extended to the poor Americans! If they think, and are firmly perſuaded, that neither honour nor equity, neither the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, nor the rights of mankind, can authoriſe the unbounded expectation of the Britiſh court, and that it is an indiſputable duty they owe to themſelves and their unborn poſterity to defend their conſtitution againſt ſuch claims, ought they not to be reſpected as men acting upon the beſt principles, however ill founded you may ſuppoſe theſe principles to be; and ought you not to pity whilſt you puniſh?

The preſent diſpute is what the rights of the crown and parliament are with reſpect to America, and what they are not. Great-Britain would have us acknowledge that her claims are juſt, and that without much reaſoning upon the ſubject. She will not reaſon upon it, ſhe will not hear what we have to ſay in our own defence, but we muſt acknowledge her claims are juſt. And when, my lord, were acknowledgements of this kind forced upon mankind with ſucceſs? To own the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature over the lives and properties of the people of America, or to own the ſupremacy of his holineſs over our immortal ſouls, are doctrines which can only be eſtabliſhed by the ſword and the faggot, amongſt men who have the free uſe of their reaſon. But I am perhaps going too far! I mean not to offend your lordſhip, nor would I be wanting in that reſpect which is due to your character and ſtation. If my zeal upon ſo intereſting a ſubject ſhould appear ſomewhat intemperate, your lordſhip will make the proper allowance; ſuffer me then to ſhed a few tears over the mangled limbs of my bleeding country! Know then that ruin and deva ſtation, plunder and riot, inſult and murder, mark the way of your ſavage mercenaries over this hoſpitable, cultivated, and once happy land. It is not enough that the hopeful youth, with fire in his eye, and a heart high beating in his country's cauſe, is called forth and cut down in the field of battle, where the crimſon glow of health fades from his cheek, and he yields his breath an early ſacrifice at the ſhrine of liberty; but the voice of the trembling virgin cries aloud to Heaven againſt the brutal force of the falacious raviſher, who, having accompliſhed his infernal purpoſe, ſpurns at the body he has compelled to give the unlicenced joy. Take a view of the country before you, villages demoliſhed, cities abandoned, and the miſerable inhabitants driven from their comfortable houſes where they had long enjoyed all the endearing ſweets of domeſtic felicity, to ſeek ſhelter at this inclement ſeaſon they know not where; whilſt the remains of their property, acquired by long labour and induſtry, are left a prey to unpitying foreigners who deſtroy, without remorſe, what they cannot immediately uſe or conveniently take away. Think not, my lord, that this is an exaggerated picture overcharged in the colouring, facts have juſtified the aſſertion, and the mournful occaſion prompts the ſtile.

Such is the nature of the commiſſion you are come to execute amongſt us. Cruel as it is, I am nevertheleſs firm in opinion that your lordſhip thinks you are only brandiſhing the ſword of juſtice, not exerciſing the rod of oppreſſion, but how you can think ſo, is hard for an American to conceive. I have been told, and fondly encourage the belief, that your lordſhip holds in contempt thoſe parricides who, through a ſelfiſh motive of ſecuring themſelves, baſely betray their country's cauſe, and that although you think yourſelf obliged to take advantage of the treaſon, you deſpiſe the traitors. This is a principle of honour worthy your character, and perfectly conſiſtent with the ſentiments of a liberal mind. But I haſten to a concluſion of this addreſs. The unpardonable fault of America now, it is ſaid, is the declaration of independence. When our faults were leſs, they were as hardly thought of, and as highly cenſured; even our modeſt complaints were called preſumption, and diſmiſſed with reproach. No lenient hand was held out to bring matters to a happy iſſue; no alleviation offered to the griefs we thought we ſuffered; no friendly ſhield interpoſed between us and the ruin we apprehended. Independence was ſo far from the wiſh of America, the very idea was diſtreſſing, but hard and cruel neceſſity drove us to the deſperate determination. God only knows what the event will be! In the mean time, we would preſs upon you to call forth that humanity, which, like a healing balm lubricates every generous mind, and though you carry on your maſter's work, let not the hand of rapine ſpread unneceſſary deſolation through our ſuffering country. Arreſt the plunderers greedy graſp, and let not the cries of the deſpoiled virgin call to Heaven for vengeance, on thoſe who regard not God, and who trample on the ſacred rights of humanity. Wrongs like theſe fix a ſtain even on victory itſelf, which the floods of ages cannot waſh away. Your's, &c.

December 17th, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 4.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *Jan.* 1, 1777.

Yeſterday there arrived in this city near one thouſand Heſſian priſoners, taken by his excellency gen. Waſhington, in his late fortunate and ſucceſsful expedition to New-Jerſey. The general has recommended to this council to provide ſuitable quarters for them; and it is his earneſt wiſh that they may be well treated, and have ſuch principles inſtilled into them, whilſt they remain priſoners, that when they return, on being exchanged, they may fully open the eyes of their countrymen in the ſervice of the king of Great Brittain, who are at preſent not a little jealous of their Engliſh fellow ſoldiers. Theſe miſerable creatures now juſtly excite our compaſſion—They have no enmity to us—According to the arbitrary cuſtoms of the tyrannical petty princes of Germany, they were dragged from their native country, and ſold, like cattle, to a foreign monarch, without either conſulting their inclinations, or forming them of the place they were deſigned for, the enemy they were to contend with, or the nature of the war. Their pay being a mere pittance, they were encouraged and neceſſitated to plunder; it is therefore nothing ſtrange that they have been guilty of great irregularities, though unequal to the brutal behaviour of the Britiſh troops. But from the moment they are reſcued from the authority of the Britiſh officers, we ought no longer to regard them as our enemies, at leaſt whilſt their conduct will juſtify our favourable opinion. 'Tis Britain alone that is our enemy, the other powers of Europe are no otherwiſe ſo than as influenced by her, and many of them are from the ſtrongeſt motives intereſted in our favour—'Tis the officers and troops of Britain only that are heartily engaged in this unjuſt war againſt us, from avarice, ambition and thirſt of dominion. And notwithſtanding the pains they have taken to prejudice the Germans againſt us, we hope they will find it impoſſible to prevail on them to continue to imbrue their hands in the blood of Americans, many of whom are their countrymen. The moſt favourable opportunity now offers to weaken the force of our enemies by making their auxiliaries our friends, and we earneſtly intreat our countrymen to embrace it, by ſuppreſſing any reſentment that might naturally ariſe on recollecting their late hoſtility, and treating the much injured and deceived Heſſians, now in our power, in the moſt friendly manner; as a people we would wiſh to unite with ourſelves, in cultivating the fertile foreſts of America, extending its manufactures and commerce, and defending its liberty and independency againſt all attacks of foreign and arbitrary power.

By order of council,

THO. WHARTON, jun. preſ.

Tueſday fortnight arrived here the continental brig Andrew Doria, capt. Robeſon, from St. Euſtatia and Martinico, laden with gunpowder, arms, and ſome woollen goods. On her paſſage ſhe took two prizes; one a ſloop of ten guns, fitted out by the Antelope man of war, at Jamaica, and commanded by lieut. Jones, of the Boreas frigate, who engaged capt. Robeſon near three glaſſes, in which he had two men killed and one wounded, and the ſloop ſeven men and her commander wounded; the number killed unknown, as they were thrown overboard during the engagement. The other prize a brig, mounting ſix carriage guns and ſix ſwivels, commanded by one Nicholſon, bound from Jamaica to London; her cargo unknown. Capt. Robeſon took fifty ſeamen out of the above veſſels.

BALTIMORE, *January* 7.

UNITED STATES LOTTERY, 1776.

The SCHEME is that this LOTTERY conſiſt of four claſſes, of one hundred thouſand tickets each.

FIRST CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at ten dollars each, are				1,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. - -				150,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars. 850,000
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
30		1,000		30,000
100		500		200,000
20,000		20		400,000
Carried to the fourth claſs,				200,000
				850,000

SECOND CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at twenty dollars each, are				2,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. - -				300,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars. 1,700,000
1	of	20,000	is	20,000
2		10,000	are	20,000
10		5,000		50,000
100		1,000		100,000
820		500		410,000
20,000		30		600,000
Carried to the fourth claſs				500,000
				1,700,000

THIRD CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at thirty dollars each, are				3,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. - -				450,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars. 2,550,000
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
2		15,000	are	30,000
2		10,000		20,000
10		5,000		50,000
200		1,000		200,000
1,000		500		500,000
10,000		40		800,000
Carried to the fourth claſs,				900,000
				2,550,000

FOURTH CLASS.

100,000 tickets, at forty dollars each, are				4,000,000
Deduction, at fifteen per cent. - -				600,000
				3,400,000
Brought from the firſt claſs, - -				200,000
ſecond claſs, - -				500,000
third claſs, - -				900,000
				5,000,000
No.		Prizes.		Dollars.
1	of	50,000	is	50,000
2		25,000	are	50,000
2		15,000		30,000
2		10,000		20,000
10		5,000		50,000
100		1,000		100,000
200		500		100,000
1,000		300		300,000
15,000		200		3,000,000
26,000		50		1,300,000
				5,000,000

42,317 Prizes.
57,683 Blanks.

100,000 Tickets.

Not near one and a half blanks to a prize.

THIS lottery is ſet on foot, by a reſolution of congreſs, paſſed at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of November, 1776, for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money on loan, bearing an annual intereſt of four per cent. which, with the ſum ariſing from the deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the preſent moſt juſt and neceſſary war, in defence of the lives, liberties and property, of the inhabitants of theſe United States.

The fortunate adventurers in the firſt claſs, and ſo in the ſecond and third, who draw more than thirty or forty dollars, ſhall, at their option, receive a treaſury bank note, for the prize or prizes drawn, payable at the end of five years, and an annual intereſt at the rate of four per cent. or the pre-emption of ſuch tickets in the next ſucceeding claſs, as ſhall not be renewed within the time hereafter limited.

Every adventurer in the firſt claſs ſhall have a right to go through the ſubſequent claſſes, but ſhall not be obliged to do it.

The drawers of twenty, thirty, and forty dollars, in the firſt, ſecond, and third claſſes, who do not apply for their money within ſix weeks after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be deemed adventurers in the next ſucceeding claſs, and have their tickets renewed, without any further trouble.

If any other ſhall neglect or decline taking out and paying the price of their ticket for a ſubſequent claſs, within ſix weeks after the drawing is ended, their tickets ſhall be ſold to the fortunate adventurers in the preceding claſs, or to ſuch as ſhall apply for the ſame.

The fortunate adventurers in the laſt claſs, who draw fifty dollars, ſhall, upon application to the commiſſioners of the loan-offices in the reſpective ſtates where the drawers reſide, receive their money without any deduction; and all who draw above fifty dollars, ſhall receive in like manner, without deduction, for the ſums drawn, bank treaſury notes, payable at the end of five years after the drawing, at the loan-office of the ſtate in which the drawers reſide. The intereſt to commence from the laſt day of drawing, and to be paid annually at the ſaid reſpective loan-offices.

As this lottery is eſtabliſhed for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money, for carrying on the preſent juſt war, undertaken in defence of the rights and liberties of America, in which every individual, and poſterity will be ſo deeply intereſted, it is not doubted, but every real friend to his country will moſt cheerfully become an adventurer, and that the ſale of the tickets will be very rapid, eſpecially as even the unſucceſsful adventurer will have the pleaſing reflection of having contributed in a degree to the great and glorious American cauſe.

The managers appointed by Congreſs are, Sharp Delany, John Purviance, Owen Biddle, David Jackſon, Jacob Barge, Jonathan B. Smith, and James Searle, who are upon oath, and give bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt.

phia the tenth day of April next, or sooner, if sooner full.

The public will be advertised as soon as the tickets are ready for sale.

The managers are instructed to sell the tickets for ready money only.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1776.

"In CONGRESS, *November 27, 1776.*

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the United States respectively, to pass such laws as will most effectually tend to prevent the counterfeiting or forging the tickets of the public lottery.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary."

January 8.

We were in hopes, ere this, to have had the pleasure of communicating to the public a well authenticated account of the late further success of the American arms in the Jersey state; but the particulars are not yet arrived. We are, however, persuaded, that the enemy have met with a very severe check near Trenton, and that the American army, under the gallant general Washington, hath gained a noble ascendancy over the legions of Britain and their German auxiliaries; and yet "*HOWE was there!*"—We impatiently wait for the confirmation and detail of an event so glorious; in the mean time, we take the earliest opportunity of presenting our readers with the following intelligence, brought to Philadelphia, by several persons, on Sunday the 5th inst. where it was received.

General Washington having drawn up his army, and taken post on the hills, on the south side of Trenton bridge, caused large fires to be made and kept up, and having received certain intelligence that general Howe, with a considerable reinforcement, was on his march from Princeton, to join the main body at Trenton, he decamped in the middle of that night, made a forced* march, and met Mr. Howe, about Maidenhead, or at Quaker-bridge, gave him battle, put him to the route, and took from five to seven hundred prisoners; pushed forward, took possession of Princeton, and eight pieces of cannon, with a number of officers, and the fortieth regiment.

Our informant adds that on Sunday morning it was reported and believed, at Philadelphia, that general Washington was still pursuing the enemy, and was determined to push on to Brunswick, where were all the enemy's valuable stores &c.—That part of the enemy's army which possessed the part of Trenton on the north side of the bridge, never discovered general Washington's march until they heard the engagement; they then took possession of all the heights, and were under arms till 11 o'clock, when they marched off the Pennytown road, in order, as was supposed, to get on the other side our army, and join general Howe.

The council of safety of Pennsylvania, in compliance with a resolve of the honourable continental congress, are taking the most vigorous and speedy measures for punishing all such as shall refuse continental currency. The general at Philadelphia, hath been directed by the president of the congress, to give the council every necessary aid for carrying into effectual execution their measures for supporting the credit of the money issued under the authority of congress, and for punishing those who shall attempt to destroy or lessen its credit.

This evening two troops of light horse, from Virginia, commanded by captains Temple and Lee, arrived in town, on their way to join general Washington.

Monday 14. several couriers have arrived since our last with dispatches to the hon. congress, from his excellency gen. Washington, the contents of which have not transpired. All our accounts, however, agree, that his excellency's head-quarters are now at Morris-Town, where his troops are in high spirits, in consequence of their late successes, and were determined to take example by their gallant leader, in patiently bearing the fatigues and hardships of a winter's campaign, rather than suffer their country to be exposed to the further ravages of a barbarous vindictive foe.—That the enemy's head quarters were still at Brunswick, but that they were taking every necessary precaution to secure a safe retreat to New-York—, that there have been several recent skirmishes in various parts of the Jersey state, between our troops and the enemy, in which the former have always been successful; but the particulars are so variously related, that we must defer saying more on the subject, till we hear further, than that we have taken a number of prisoners, a considerable quantity of stores, and that the enemy are now catching nothing but *Tartars* in Jersey.

We hear that a number of Hessian prisoners are on their way to this town.

A letter from Philadelphia mentions, that a considerable body of New-England troops have landed on the east end of Long-Island, and were on their march towards New-York; in consequence of which general Howe hath been obliged to detach a considerable body of troops that way, the *present* inhabitants of New-York having a great aversion to *american invaders*.

The Meriah transport, laden with clothing, &c. for Canada, taken by the Alfred man of war, is safe arrived at Dartmouth, in Massachusetts-Bay.

It is reported and credited, that Fort Cumberland, in Nova-Scotia, is in possession of capt. Low, and company.

Since our last two troops of light horse, from Virginia, commanded by capts. Melton and Jamieson, arrived in town, on their way to join general Washington's army in Jersey.

In a company which arrived yesterday from George-Town, on their way to join the American army, there is a cadet of 8 years of age; a gentleman of fortune in this state.

* *When it was reported to the immortal general Wolfe, during the siege of Quebec, that a part of the British army were in a very critical situation, and in danger of being cut off, he cheerfully replied,* "Never fear, HOWE is there,"—*having the greatest opinion of the bravery and military talents of this gentleman, who was employed in a* THEN *honourable service.*

ANNAPOLIS, *January 16.*

The general assembly of this province is to meet in this city on Monday the twenty-ninth of this instant.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Jan. 15, 1777.

WHEREAS the odious practice of forestalling and ingrossing is more particularly at this time prejudicial to the state, by enhancing the price of provisions, to that neither the army, on which the fate of America depends, nor individuals, can be supplied on reasonable terms—and the honourable congress having recommended to the executive powers of this and the neighbouring states, to limit the price of provisions: It is therefore earnestly recommended to all committees of observation, and other well disposed persons, inhabitants of this state, to enquire after and take notice of such as are guilty of the offences aforesaid, and return their names, together with the names of the witnesses who can prove the charge, to the council of safety, or to the justices of the several county courts, that such delinquents may be proceeded against according to law.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clerk.

The following gentlemen are elected delegates to serve in assembly, to wit.

For saint Mary's county. James Jordan, Hatton Reed, Athanasius Ford, William Thomas.

Charles county. Joseph H. Harrison, Tho. Semmes, Zephaniah Turner, Alexander Macpherson.

Calvert county. William Fitzhugh, William Allein, Richard Parran, John Mackall.

Prince-George's county. Walter Bowie, David Crawford, Gibson Sprigg, Jeremiah Magruder.

Montgomery county. Thomas S. Wootton, Richard Crabb, Edward Burgess, Elisha Williams.

Frederick county. John Hanson, jun. Upton Sheredine, Christopher Edelen, Philip Thomas,

Baltimore county. Charles Ridgely, Thomas Cockey Deye, John Stevenson, Peter Shepherd.

Baltimore-Town. John Smith, Jeremiah T. Chase.

Harford county. Jacob Bond, Thomas Bond, John Archer, William Smithson.

Cecil county. John Veazey, Joseph Gilpin, Patrick Ewing, —— Bond.

Kent county. Peregrine Lethrbury, John Maxwell, Isaac Perkins, Danaldson Yates.

Queen Anne's county. James Kent, William Braff, Robert Wright, James Bordley.

Talbot county. Edward Lloyd, John Gibson, Jeremiah Banning, James Benson.

Dorchester county. James Murray, William Ennalls, Henry Steele, John Henry, jun.

Caroline county. Nathaniel Potter, Richard Mason, Henry Dickinson, William Douglas.

Somerset county. William Horsey, Henry Lowes, John Winters, William Stone.

Worcester county. Peter Chaille, Smith Bishop, Josiah Mitchell, John Selby.

To be SOLD,

By the Subscribers, in ANNAPOLIS,

A PARCEL of choice JAMAICA SPIRIT, in hogsheads, tierces, and kegs; MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels; PICKED COTTON; COFFEE, and GINGER.—These goods were shipped in JAMAICA for the BRITISH market, and are of the very best quality.

tf WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOHN MUIR.

Annapolis, January 30, 1777.

THE subscriber being appointed commissioner by the Convention to superintend the business of a loan-office in the state of Maryland for the purpose of borrowing continental currency for the use of the united states, agreeable to resolves of the honourable Congress, gives notice, that an office for that business is opened in West-street, Annapolis, in the house that the late collector's office is now kept, where constant attendance is given by

tf THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

THOSE who are desirous of sending their children to the Latin school on South river, and want a place to board them, may hear of several creditable families who will take boarders on the most reasonable terms, by enquiring of the Printer hereof, or Thomas Henry Hall, esq; who lives within a quarter of a mile of the school. w3

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county near Upper Marlborough, on the 25th of November last, a light gray horse, about 13¼ hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I B, paces and gallops well. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive four dollars reward.

Jan. 1, 1777. ELISHA RISTON.

TAKEN up at the plantation of John Marriott, on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about 13 hands high, with a long mane hanging on the near side, some small white spots in his forehead, and some small saddle spots, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, living near the Governor's bridge, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 12½ hands high, has many white hairs down his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776.

I HAVE found it extremely difficult, and much to the prejudice of myself and family, by continuing so long to carry on the business of my shop on credit; and I feel infinite regret, that I am now under the disagreeable necessity of informing the public, that I can no longer work (without respect to persons) but for the ready DOUCE.—Those who will please to favour me with employ, must deposit the cash when the work is delivered.

w6 SOLOMON SPARROW

Annapolis, December 27, 1776.

THE subscriber having declined business, and his many accounts unsettled, will be much obliged to those who are indebted to him to discharge their respective balances; and, if it is not convenient to pay them, he hopes they will not delay settling them by bond or note of hand. This reasonable request he flatters himself will not be objected to by any person who means well.

To be let, a two story brick HOUSE, near the public building where I now live, sufficient for a genteel family, has a good well of water in the yard, and necessary out-buildings, garden, &c.

tf THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. A small parcel of European goods to be sold by the lump, at a small advance. T. H.

November 13, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them in company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the last of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, nose, and round her eyes, meally, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; she trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, shall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

December 13, 1776.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of John Ray, sen. near Bladensburgh, in Prince-George's county, on the 25th day of November last, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near thigh with S R; she paces short, gallops, and trots a little, part of one of her hind legs of a greyish colour, about seven years of age, and is forward with foal.—Whoever secures the said mare, so that she may be had again, and thief, if stolen, shall receive five pounds reward, and if strayed, they shall receive fifty shillings, by me,

w4 WILLIAM RAY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

December 24, 1776.

WENT away from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron-works, on the 9th day of last October, a short well-set negro fellow, named JACOB, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high, and has had (not for his honesty) the under part of both his ears taken off. He has also a scar on the upper part of one of his thighs, occasioned by a burn. The apparel he had on when he went away was an oznabrig shirt, ash-coloured country cloth coat and breeches old yarn stockings, old hat, and old shoes; but as he is notoriously addicted to every kind of villainy, he has no doubt, ere now, furnished himself with other and better cloathing; and being of a yellowish complexion he will very possibly endeavour to impose himself upon the credulous for a freeman. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive five pounds, current money, and if brought home, the above reward.

w4 THOMAS WELSH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Frederick county, Dec. 4. 1776.

STOLEN, from ISAAC WITESTER's plantation, on Patuxent river, Frederick county, about the 25th ult. a BLACK HORSE, about six years old, has two white feet, and is undocked or branded; he is a round bodied horse, better than 14 hands high, and used to the draught.—Whoever takes up the said horse, and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive, if ten miles from home, 10s. if twenty miles 20s. if thirty miles 30s. if fifty miles, or out of the province, 3l. for the horse; and if the thief is brought to justice, the above reward, and reasonable charges, by

w6 WILLIAM WATERS.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making, and turning business: He likewise makes sword scabbards, fifes, and billiard tacks, in the neatest manner.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lower district, Frederick county, Maryland Nov. 26, 1776.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in the fork of Rawling's river, near the chapel, an Irish servant man, named THOMAS PEARLE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set fellow, of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, has very little if any beard; had on, when he went away, two country cloth jackets, both kersey wove, and fulled, the upper one black and white, much worn, the under one white, breeches of the same kind of cloth as the under jacket, much worn and patched, coarse country linen shirt, thread stockings, new shoes double soaled, with iron plates on the heels, and nails in the heels, tied with strings, a Dutch cap turned on the crown of it; he has lost one of his upper fore teeth, and has a scar on his chin opposite the lost tooth, occasioned by a kick of a horse. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, and gives notice to his master, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

w6 RICHARD GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.